CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

INFORMATION REPORT

25X1 SECRET

COUNTRY	USSR (Kalinin Oblast)	REPORT NO.	25X1
SUBJECT	Area Description of Branch No. 1, NII 88, Gorodomlya Island	DATE DISTR.	29 Sept. 1953
25X1		NO. OF PAGES	15
DATE OF INFO.		REQUIREMENT NO.	25X1
PLACE ACQUIRED		REFERENCES	

25X1

1. The following is an area layout of Gorodomlya Island and in the descriptions the grid coordinates of the objects are given (see sketch on page 15).

Points 1, 2, and 3 Dwellings (6-D)

Houses for German personnel. These two-story structures, contained six apartments of three rooms, kitchen, and toilet each; and four apartments of two rooms, kitchen, and toilet each; and were built of rough-hewn pine in log cabin (block house) manner on a shallow cinder foundation. The exterior was unfinished and the interior was finished with a lime composition or, in some instances, with a composition of cement and clay. Interiors were also whitewashed in various colors. They were built prior to 1946.

Point 4 Dwelling (6-C)

Living quarters for the Germans were located here. A two-story structure, the building was constructed of the same materials as those in points 1, 2, and 3. Built before 1946, it contained one five-room, kitchen, and toilet apartment; four three-room, kitchen, and toilet apartments; and four two-room, kitchen, and toilet apartments.

SECRET

STATE	#x	ARMY	#x	NAVY	#x	AIR	#x	FBI		AEC						25X1

(Note: Washington Distribution Indicated By "X"; Field Distribution By "#".)

Points 5 and 6 Dwellings (6-C)

These two were identical structures housing German personnel. In each house there were four three-room apartments with kitchen and toilet, and four two-room apartments with kitchen and toilet. Each was a two-story building. They were constructed of the same materials as those in points 1 to 3 and were built before 1946.

Point 7 Dwelling (6-7-A)

One half of this dwelling was occupied by Soviet families, the other half was occupied by Germans. This two-story structure contained eight three-room apartments with kitchen and bath. Built before 1946, this building was constructed of rectangular, mill sawed logs of approximately 15 cm x 18 or 20 cm widths and heights. The building, which had a shingled gable roof, rested on a low foundation of cement and stone.

Point 8 Dwelling (6-A)

This house was identical to the house under point 7, but was occupied entirely by German families.

Points 9 and 10 Dwellings (6-C and 6-D)

These homes for German personnel contained twelve three-room apartments with kitchen and bath. Two-story structures, they were built, prior to 1946, of brick on a stone and cement foundation. The roofing consisted of tarred metal sheeting, untinned and ungalvanized.

Point 11 Nursery (6-D)

A children's nursery; on the west side is an attached glass veranda. This was a nursery for Soviet children only. Built, prior to 1946, of wood in the same block house style as in points 1 to 3, it is a one-story structure and has a gabled shingle roof.

Point 12 Dwelling (7-E)

This living unit for Germans consisted of a one-story structure containing four three-room apartments with kitchen and bath, and six two-room apartments with kitchen and bath. It was of a block house type with shingled gable roof, central heating, and had been remodeled into living quarters in 1946. Previously it may have been some type of clubhouse.

Points 13 and 14 Dwellings (7-F)

These identical structures were living quarters for Soviet engineers and administrative personnel and their families. The number of apartments are unknown. They were two stories and of the same construction type as those in points 7 and 8 with a foundation of brick and cement about one meter high. The houses were built about 1949 and had central heating; the roofing was of corrugated "Eternit" (corrugated asbestos-cement sheets about 1 x .6 m in size).

Point 15 Dwelling (7-F)

Living quarters for Soviets who were of somewhat higher rank than the inhabitants of points 13 and 14. This two-story structure had verandas on the north and south sides, with baths, designed by Germans. This building was of the same type as that of 13 and 14, built in 1951, and had central heating.

Point 16 Dwelling (7-E)

These living quarters for the Soviets had large basements, which were to be utilized as small shop areas for domestic services such as tailoring, shoemaking, and so forth. In each shop a room was provided for living purposes, enabling these workers to live in their shops.

25X1

This was all restricted to the basement. The building was just being completed [redacted] and was built of mill-sawed rectangular logs with a stable foundation. The roofing was the same as in points 9 and 10.

Point 17 Restaurant (7-E)

This restaurant was built before 1946, and had two separate dining rooms (workers and white collar persons), with a relatively large kitchen and an attached bakery. It is a one-story structure built of brick, with a shingle gabled roofing.

25X1

Point 18 Icehouse (7-E)

A building approximately 10m x 15m x 8m, about 2m being below ground, was located here. The exterior wall surface was of brick, the inner wall of cement, and an air space of about 1.2 meters existed between the two walls. Ice was packed in this space during the summer time as a means of refrigeration. Built before 1946, the roofing was of interlocking tile.

25X1

Point 19 General Administration Building (7-E)

This building contains the director offices, main bookkeeping offices, housing offices, utility accounting offices, and treasurer's and finance offices. This was a one-story structure built of brick and remodeled about 1950. In 1952 it was supposed to have an additional story added, but work had not begun. Roofing was of interlocking red tile.

25X1

Point 20 Small Dwelling (7-E)

A one-story, one family unit with an unknown number of rooms was located here. It was earlier used by the commandant and now used by a shoemaker, or some such family. It was built before 1946 in the blockhouse style with a gabled shingle roof.

Point 21 Institute Building (6-E)

This is the main building of NII 88, Branch 1. It is a two and partially a three-story office building, built sometime in 1923-27. The roof was of black tarred tin. Beneath the Institute were underground passageways running in various directions. The heating system of the Institute was served by the heating plant in the building in Point 30. The Institute was surrounded by a 2.20 meter wood lath lattice (5x2 cm) unpainted fence. Two strands of barbed wire ran along the top of the fence.

[redacted]

25X1

Point 22 Post Office and Savings Bank (6-D)

This small one-story two-room building contains the post office and a small savings bank. It was built before 1946 and has a shingled gable roof.

Point 23 Air Compressor Building (6-E)

This small one-story building was built of stone before 1946 with a tarred tin roof. The air compressor for the injector jet laboratory was here.

Point 24 Air Shaft for Underground Chambers (6-E)

The air shaft was built of stone to ground level and covered from there with a wooden encasement about 1.5 meters high. The wooden encasement

has a gabled roof consisting of three sections on each side; the two outside sections are of tarred tin and the center section is glass. The shaft is about 3 meters square and about 4 or 5 meters deep from ground level. The underground passages are lined with black painted concrete. The width of the two chambers beneath the air shaft are 2.2 m, height 2.5, length 4.5 m (all approximate).

Point 25 Polyclinic (5-D)

This one-story, wooden construction, blockhouse type, was built before 1946, and remodeled in 1948-49. It contained a reception room, nurse's room, doctors' offices, technical laboratory, dental office, two laboratories for technicians, and three or four sick rooms and a kitchen.

Point 26 A Small Cemetary (6-E)

Dating from World War II it contains 50 or 60 graves of Soviet partisans who fought against the Germans in this area.

Point 27 Earth Cellar (5-6-E)

A cellar with wooden walls and roof, covered on top with soil, is located here. It is about 30-40 meters long, 8 meters wide, and 4-5 meters in depth, and contains root crops and leaf vegetables like cabbage. It was built before 1946.

Point 28 A Wooden Shed (5-E)

One-story with "Eternit" roofing; it is used by the carpenters and construction men. Built before 1946, it is about 40 meters long, 7-8 meters wide, and 3 meters high. All four walls are enclosed with unfinished, untrimmed edges overlapped by an additional board.

Point 29 The Fire Station House (6-E)

A one-story structure, blockhouse type, with the rear or off-street side mounted on piles to compensate for ground slope. The front room accommodated a fire engine and another vehicle and had a cement floor and a service pit. In the middle room were quartered the firemen, and in the rear side were living quarters for the officials of the crews. It was built before 1946 with a tarred sheet-metal roof, and stove-heated. At the rear of the building was a hose drying shaft.

Point 30 Utility Building (7-D-E)

This building consisted of a south and a west wing. Built of brick, the street side corner, which was built in 1949, linked the two wings. The building contained: west wing; coal bunker in basement and heating plant for the Institute, the administration section, and for the electric station the first floor had an electro-workshop, a steam bath, and shower room, a dressing room and bathrooms, a barber and hairdressing shop, and a laundry. This wing had a tile roof. The south wing, the street corner section of two floors, had a welding shop and a repair shop for large engines such as diesels. On the second story were offices, number unknown. The roofing was of tarred tin. In the adjoining long south wing was a Soviet workshop with various machine shop equipment. It was a one-story wing built before 1946 and was covered with a shingled roof.

Point 31 A Small House (7-E)

About 5 x 5 meters by 3 meters high, it was built in 1951 of brick with interlocking tile roofing. This was the blacksmith shop and contained a free falling forge hammer of maybe 100 to 200 kilo weight.

Point 32 The Water Tower (7-E)

It had a wooden beam framework surmounted by a wood enclosed tank of about 4-meter diameter and 2½-meter depth. [redacted] this metal tank enclosed in wood was heated, since the water in it never froze in the winter. 25X1

Point 33 Underground Oil Tanks (7-D)

It served the electro station as fuel supply with a smaller tank for lubrication purposes and had a capacity of 20 to 25 cubic meters, approximately.

Point 34 The Electro Station (7-D)

In the front a two-story structure, and in the rear it was only one-story. The front left was a room containing the stand-by unit with a capacity of about 40 kw., originally an American unit, which was ruined by the Soviets. On the right was an office for the plant manager and a couple of technicians. Next to this office was a transformer for the unit. On the upper story was the central switch room having only a single bus bar system. In the rear was the machinery room which contained three diesel aggregates. The first of which had a Soviet 5 cylinder motor with a capacity of about 150 kw. The middle aggregate was a Beute machine of about 1908 and came from a mine in Upper Silesia. It operated at 120 RPM, three cylinder diesel, and had 250 h.p. The third was a very new six-cylinder diesel machine, built in 1950, with a capacity of 350 to 380 kw. The annoying fact was that these three machines could not be switched into the single bus bar simultaneously. The middle machine produced a voltage of 120/220, and needed a transformer to achieve a 220/380 voltage. The entire building, built of brick before 1946, was intended for steam turbines, and was converted by us into a diesel plant. The roof on the two-story section was of tarred tin, and on the one-story machine plant consisted of foam, or porous cement, covered with tarred tin.

Point 35 A Brick Chimney (7-D)

Of about 20 meters height with a 3 x 3 meter square base rising into a cylindrical column was located here. On top of this chimney were metal braces jutting out at about 45 degree angles, and supporting a metal ring. It may have been intended to support a metal tank.

Point 36 A Rough Wooden Shed (7-D)

It was used for the electro station. Built before 1946, it was about 5 meters wide, 15 meters long, 3½ meters high, with a gable shingled roof.

Point 37 The Water Works (7-8-E)

Contained two normal pumps and a deep well pump. The normal pumps were the usual rotary type and the deep well pump was a hydraulic ram type. Under normal circumstances one of the rotary pumps could provide enough water for the entire Island. The building was of brick, roofed with "Eternit" sections.

Point 38 A Brick Structure (6-7-B)

It was built before 1946 and consisted of two wings, housed a club, library, theater, dance rooms, lounges, and small stores. The roofing was of tarred tin. In the west wing was a partial basement which

housed a heating plant, finished in 1951, for the club and for the school. This building also housed the wire radio station (or center). Also located here were the counselling offices.

Points 39 and 40 Two Sheds (7- B)

One built of rough boards was used for theater purposes, and the other with shingle roofing was utilized by the stores in point 38. The size of the sheds: 8 m. lg. x 4 m. width x 4 m. hght.

Points 41, 42, 44, 45, and 46 Wooden Sheds (7-D, 7-C, 7-B, 7-A)

They served houses 1 to 8. Shed 41 was 20 x 5 meters and 5 meters high with a shingled flat roof; shed 42 was shingled and at least 40 meters long, 5 meters wide, and 5 meters high. It was partially used by the Soviets for storage. Shed 44 was identical to shed 41. Sheds 45 and 46 were slightly longer than 41.

Point 43 A Wooden Shed (7-C)

Used by the Soviet administrative building, it contained beds and equipment which the Soviets used during the ice blockade seasons. It was similar to shed number 41.

Point 47 and 48 Two Tennis Courts (6-7-B and 6-B-C)

Points 49 and 50 Two Wooden Sheds (6-C and 6-D)

These sheds were for houses 9 and 10 and were similar to shed 41.

Point 51 A School (6-C)

The school with two wings and of single-story, blockhouse type, was located here. It had eight classrooms, teacher's room, and a janitor's room. It had central heating fed by point 38. It was used by both Soviet and German children.

Point 52 Test Data House for the Test Burner Stand (6-F)

Built of brick in 1948-49. Affixed to this house, which had one story with a tarred tin roof, was another of similar size used as a heating room for the whole test stand.

Point 53 A Brick Compressor Station (6-F)

It contained motors, air compressors with a motor of at least 100 kw.; two workshops and a large room for compressing oxygen with four systems. Each system had a motor of about 30 kw. Between points 52 and 53 there were probably 24 compressed air shells, each about 3 meters long. Construction was completed in 1951.

Point 54 A Brick Building (6-E)

It contained the liquid oxygen tanks. A track lies between 53 and 54 and goes to the burning stand, 57.

Point 55 A Small Wooden Shed (6-E)

A shed, 5 x 4 x 2½ meters, was situated here.

Point 56 A Supply Tank (6-F)

The tank for alcohol was enclosed by a wooden shed and surrounded by barbed wire.

Point 57 The Test Stand (6-F)

It was built about 1949 of steel reinforced concrete with a flat roof and was massive in structure. The roof over the alcohol and over the oxygen sides was of tin and in case of an explosion offered little resistance. On the north side, in the direction of the sump (93), was affixed a terrace and a superstructure from which was suspended the burner. Between the terrace and the test room itself was a very strong wall of safety glass. The entire test burner installation was surrounded by a wooden fence about 2.20 meters high and was constantly under armed guard. At night it was covered by searchlights. Two strands of barbed wire surmounted the wooden fence.

Point 58 A Large Dock Warehouse (6-F)

Blockhouse style, about 50 meters long, 15 meters wide, and 8 meters high, with shingle roof, it was built before 1946.

Point 59 A Blockhouse Type Structure (6-F)

It housed the supervisory personnel of the warehouse and was one story, 10 x 5 meters, 3 meters high, with a shingle roof, and built in 1952. Points 58 and 59 were surrounded by a barbed wire fence at least 2 meters high and contained also a large yard where firewood was stored and sawmills for cutting wood were also present. This was guarded by a dog.

Point 60 A Wooden Shed (6-F)

Blockhouse style, shingled roof, and used by the Island administration. Built about 1950, it was 15 x 6 x 4 meters high, with a gabled roof.

Point 61 A Guard House (6-F)

It had in the south half a small office used for administration of the warehouses and storage area around the dock. The other half housed the guard with his weapon, a small waiting room for transients and boat passengers, telephones, both regular and guard telephone, stove, and electric light. Built before 1946, it had a gabled shingled roof.

Point 62 Shed (6-F)

Of simple construction, it contained paper bags of cement from Troisdorf and Ruedersdorf, Germany.

Point 63 Oil Tanks (7-F)

Oil tanks half buried in a slope were located here. The front of the tanks, the exposed half, was fronted by small board huts housing the tank valves. The tanks were about 2½ meters in diameter by 8 meters. The huts were about 3 x 3 by 1 meters high. There were at least four tanks; one for gasoline, one or two for diesel oil, one smaller one for lubrication oil, and at least one for alcohol. A watch dog guarded the valve huts, each of which was sealed with a state seal. The main tank feed lines were serviced directly from the tender which visited the island /see sketch, page 15/. Fuels were pumped into the tanks with a small electric motor.

Point 64 A Sawmill (7-F-G)

The mill was operated solely by Soviet women, with exception of the saw master.

Point 65 A Mobile Steam Engine (7-G)

At first there were two of about 50 h.p. each. Later only one remained in use, the other was sent away, supposedly to a kolkhoz. Both were of fairly new construction, possibly about 1946. Both were fairly good engines. The engines were tended by a Soviet male mechanic and three or four Soviet women fire tenders.

Point 66 Dock (6-F-G)

It could hold the weight of two loaded trucks at one time without any noticeable strain. The stem of the dock "T" was about 10 meters wide and about 30 meters long. The dock head was about 20 meters long and about 6 meters wide. Built into the dock were tracks for lorries with a turntable in the "T" cross center. The tracks stopped at the shore's edge. The dock was built of log piles and heavy planking. On the left side of the stem was a small boat dock, in considerable disrepair. This landing dock served primarily the freight traffic to the island.

Point 67 Dock (10-C)

Of relatively light construction, it was used primarily for passenger traffic. The width was about 2½ to 3 meters in the stem and the cross "T" was about 4 to 5 meters wide. The length of the projecting stem was about 35 meters and the landing head itself about 10 meters in length. Because of the poor footing of the piling and the damaging effect of winter ice on the dock in the winter of 1951-52, a heavy box-shell construction of stone-filled planking was built around this dock to prevent further damage.

Point 68 Guard House and Reception Center (10-C)

It stands about fifteen meters back from the water's edge. The north, east, and west sides were enclosed with double lapped, unfinished board walls. The structure was designed by the Germans. The roof was of the gabled shingle variety with the south half projecting over the semi-open wall about one and a half meters. The approximate width of the building was about 6 meters, length about 18 meters, and a 2½ meter wall. The floor was mounted on piles about 80 cm above ground level. The left, or west, third of the building was open from the shore side and contained a waiting room with a small refreshment shop in the northwest corner. In the center there were two offices, enclosed on all four sides, with the passenger corridor running along the left, or west, side between the offices and the waiting room. The front office (shore side) had the south wall made entirely of glass. The other office was concerned with passes and necessary paper work needed to gain admittance to the Island. The right, or east, third of the building housed a second waiting room open on the south. This reception building was only for use in the summer time. A guard stood either in the corridor or on the narrow veranda facing the landing.

Point 69 Reception House for Winter Use (5-A)

Blockhouse type, tile roofing (not positive), it contained only one office and one corridor, and no waiting room. It was remodeled several times, last in 1950. Size: 5 meters long, 3 meters wide, and a 2½ meter wall, enclosed all four sides. Points 66, 67, 68, and 69 were surrounded with floodlights, which contained at least 500 watt bulbs and were lit all night. There was at least one floodlamp at each location and these were mounted on 4-5 meter poles.

Point 70 General Guard Quarters (4-B)

It contained a few families of the married guards. It was a block-house, one-story, shingled roof and was built before 1946. The approximate size was 6 x 15 meters, 2½ meters high wall. It contained an office of the chief of all guards and guard rooms with family rooms. Number of each is unknown.

Point 71 Wood Shed for Firewood Supply (4-B)

Between the general guard quarters (point 70) and the wood shed (point 71) were several massive benches used for instruction and for political lectures.

Point 72 Watch Dog Kennels (4-B)

About ten or twelve dog kennels, each a wooden hut with a stake enclosed exercising space, were here. The huts were about 2 x 2 meters, and the stake pens about 2½ x 3½ meters.

Point 73 Earth Cellar (4-B)

It was used for storage and supply of dog food. Perhaps 10 meters long and 3 meters wide with the earth mound elevation of about 1 meter.

Point 74 Watch Dog Attendant Cabin (4-B)

About 4 x 4 meters in size, of blockhouse type with shingled roof, was here. Points 72, 73, and 74 were enclosed by a board fence similar to the one used around the test burner stand. [redacted] 25X1

25X1 [redacted] All three points were built around 1949.

Point 75 Sewage Disposal Plant (5-F)

ILLEGIB [redacted] this plant covered an area about 8 x 20-25 meters long. The filter base was probably stone-covered cement. The structure covering the plant was of blockhouse type, about 3½ meter walls, shingle roof, built before 1946. The drain tiles emptied into the sump at point 93.

Point 76 Wooden Bridge (8-B)

About 25 meters long, 1.5 meters wide; a bridge with wooden rails was located here. A pretty lightly constructed bridge, linking a path over a ravine, connected the inner lake with Seliger Lake. The ravine was normally dry except for a distance one third from the Seliger Lake side which was always swampy and was perhaps a foot or so under water at high water periods.

Point 77 Wooden Bridge (10-C)

It served the road on the north east side of the Island. It was about 3-3½ meters wide, eight to ten meters long, with wooden guard rails. It covered a low, swampy area which linked the inner lake with Seliger Lake during high water periods.

Point 78 Light Shallow Dock (10-F)

It is about 12 meters long, 1½ meters wide, without rails.

Point 79 Shallow Dock (7-D)

A more durable dock about 3 meters wide, 3-4 meters long, was located

25X1

here. Planned for the purpose of setting the fire engine on this small dock and pumping water directly out of the lake to fight fires.

Point 80 Shallow Dock (6-D)

A dock, about 15 meters long and 1½ meters wide, was located here. The purpose was to run hoses to its head in the wintertime and draw water out of the lake for Island consumption.

Point 81 and 82 Dwellings for Soviets (11-F)

This was referred to as the "village" or Pervimayka (First of May village). A street ran up the middle of the village with Soviet dwellings on each side. On the north side there were either 5 or 6 houses all alike (point 81). On the south side there were a couple of houses which were identical and others which were irregular in size (point 82). All were of one story, blockhouse style with shingled gable roofs. Apparently all were built during the Tsarist period.

Point 83 Greenhouse (11-E)

A greenhouse with unknown measurements, glass encased, and glass roofed, was here.

Point 84 The Church (11-F)

A church of blockhouse style, with a basement of stone masonry and a shingled gable roof, was located here. Today the basement is a storage space for root crops and the upper two stories serve as a dwelling for Soviet men and women.

Point 85 Machine Shed (11-F)

A shed for agricultural implements was located here. It was built about 1950.

Point 86 Construction (11-F-G)

Same as that of point 85 was here. Built 1950.

Point 87 Cow Barn (11-G)

Same as point 85.

Point 88 Airfield (5-D-E)

The field had been cleared of stumpage but not leveled. In spring of 1947 the field was partially plowed and utilized for crops. It was about 100 x 420 meters. In the southwestern side about 50 meters depth of the woods was cut down for timber. (The forester stepped in and severely punished the Island administrator with a fine for destroying forest property without prior permission or authority.) During the summertime the Soviets used a landing strip on a field along the mainland in a 68 degree direction from the southern tip of the main street on the Island.

Point 89 Gardens (5-D, 6-G-D)

All three points were gardens. One was for the fire department, one [illegible] and one for the technicians.

25X1

Point 90 Orchard (6-B-C)

This area was planted with young fruit trees in 1948.

Point 91 Large Inner Lake (7-C...10-G)

Point 92 Small Inner Lake (9-G)

Point 93 Sump (6-F)

This sump was a receptacle for all the treated sewage of the Island and also the discharges from the test stand.

Point 94 Morass, or Swamp with Stagnant Water (3-B)

Point 95 Heating Plant (7-F)

Heating plant for points 13, 14, 15, and 16. A structure of one-story brick with a seating of 1½ meters in the ground. It contained two boilers, and one circulating pump. The roofing was same as dwelling 13.

Point 96 Coal Pile (7-F)

Point 97 Carpenter Shop (6-E)

Remodeled from an old cow barn. The east side is of blockhouse construction with shingled roof and was built before 1946, and the west half was built, in 1951, of sawdust filled board wall construction.

Point 98 Water Filtration Plant (7-E)

There was a row of at least four filter towers here, but [redacted] only one was in use. 25X1

Point 99 Well (8-E)

On the east side of the pumphouse was a deep well of about 60 meters.

Point 100 Firing Range for Island Guards (3-B)

It was quite simple and primitive in construction.

2. The following is a description of the water main system, the central heating system, the main power cables and overhead power lines, the telephone lines, the public-address system, the oil lines, and the watch dog stations on Gorodomlya Island.

Water Main System

Normally the piping for the water mains was laid about three-and-one-half to four meters underground. Nevertheless, in places where the piping rose nearer the ground level (near buildings) freezing often occurred. The diameter of the piping varied. The main feed line was about 200 mm in diameter and the branch lines averaged about 100 mm in diameter at the end of the line. Each stretch of pipe size varied, depending upon the amount of water it had to supply. With the exception of the piping laid to supply the new constructions, the piping was laid prior to 1946, presumably around 1925.

Fire hydrants which had two coupling taps were all along the water main system. These hydrants were located at intervals of approximately 30 to 40 meters. There was a hydrant located between almost any two wooden dwellings on the Island. The hydrants are indicated in the sketch by a black dot imposed on the water main line. An old A-4 miaaile tank had been dug in to ground level beside

each fire hydrant and filled with water as an aid to fire fighting. This was a precautionary measure taken because of the excessive amount of leakage in the water mains. The A-4 tanks would hold about seven cubic meters of water. Brick-walled shafts, about one meter in diameter, were constructed next to the hydrants and directly above the mains. An iron ladder was cemented into the shaft wall, facilitating a worker's descent down to the main for servicing the cutoff valve to the hydrant. During winter the hydrants were surrounded with sawdust or dead leaves. A cast-iron cover was over the valve shaft. Normally the hydrants were not cut off during winter.

The entire water supply net was in general disrepair. Leakage was prevalent along all the lines. All interior building piping seemed to have leaks at many points and the piping itself had serious defects. In my own dwelling we learned to overcome these deficiencies by patiently waiting. The waiting was necessary since the Soviets had neither the tools nor the inclination to really repair the system. Consequently, when a pipe burst as a result of freezing, [redacted] 25X1
in the seam to stop the leak. There was a major leak beneath our dwelling which existed the entire five and one-half years of our stay, causing a constant trickle of water which continued to soak into the ground beneath the house. [redacted] 25X1

25X1 [redacted] The pipes were made of rolled sheet metal, and the seams were pressed, not welded or soldered, together. [redacted] 25X1

25X1 [redacted]

The loss of water in the entire water main system was so great that the water tower (Point 32, 7-E) would drain itself completely in about two and one-half hours. This was disclosed in an experiment made by Torlinski [redacted] with 25X1 all building valves closed at the time so that no water was used by the inhabitants of the island during the experiment.

The water main system served the following buildings:

a. All the dwellings lying along the main street of the settlement
b. The school (Point 51, 6-C)
c. The club (Point 38, 6-7-B)
d. The institute building (Point 21, 6-E)
e. The bathhouse (Point 30, 7-D-E)
f. The nursery (Point 11, 6-D)
g. The polyclinic (Point 25, 5-D)
h. The restaurant (Point 17, 7-E)
i. The guard quarters (Point 70, 4-B)
j. The test stand (Point 57, 6-F)

Central Heating System

The four central heating systems on the island were hot water types with circulating pumps rather than steam pressure systems. The systems consisted of two lines of piping mounted side by side on brick pedestals in brick-walled channels or trenches, usually two to three meters deep. The channel was about a meter wide and was covered with planking, topped with perhaps 40 cm of soil. The hot water pipes were seamless with Omega bends in the piping at regular intervals to allow for temperature adjustments. The feed pipes were about 125 mm in diameter and the return pipes were 150 to 180 mm in diameter. The pipes were not insulated.

The four stations were serving the following buildings [redacted] 25X1

25X1 [redacted]

a. The heating plant at Point 95 (7-F) served dwellings 13, 14, 15, (7-E); dwellings 12, 16 (7-E); restaurant at Point 17 (7-E).

b. The heating plant at Point 52 (6-F) served the compressor station at Point 53 (6-F), the oxygen tank house at Point 54 (6-E), and the test stand at Point 57 (6-F).

c. The heating plant at Point 30 (7-D-E) served the utility building at Point 30 (7-D-E), the general administration building (Point 19, 7-E), the Institute (Point 21, 6-E), and the electro station (Point 34, 7-D).

d. The heating plant at Point 38 (6-7-B) served Point 38 and also the school (Point 51, 6-C). This plant was later supposed to be extended to serve the dwellings at Points 7 and 8 (6-A).

An additional heating plant had been designed and planned to serve the dwelling at Point 9 (6-C) and the dwelling at Point 10 (6-D). This plant is to be built between Points 9 and 10.

Main Power Cables and Main Overhead Power lines

All buildings on the Island in which personnel lived were serviced with electricity. In addition, a power line encircled the entire Island (see Encl. A) which was supposed to illuminate the guard paths. Usually the power was either cut off, or there were no bulbs in the flood lamps. When we departed in June 1952 the guard routes were not being illuminated.

In the vicinity of the Institute itself cable was used to bring the power supply underground as is indicated in Enclosure A. This was done apparently to eliminate numerous visible lines and wires in this area. Also in the new housing project (7-E-F) underground cables were utilized, coming up out of the ground at each dwelling along the wall of the building.

As can be seen in Enclosure A, a power line ran across the narrow section of the inner lake with a stripped tree on the little island serving as the power pole. This power line served the little village in the northeast section of the Island.

The voltage supply of the power system varied greatly. This was because of the different load ratios of the three phases in the power station.

The number of hours that the streets were lighted at night depended on the area. The main street running north and south was illuminated all night. The street to the village in the northeast was illuminated until about 0100 hours. During the summer the docks (Point 66, 6-G and Point 67, 10-C) were illuminated all night, bulbs of about 1000 watts being used. In the winter the reception house (Point 69, 5-A) was illuminated all night, with the same wattage as was used for lighting the docks.

Telephone Lines

There are actually three telephone systems on the Island. The first, a central switchboard system, connects only the Soviet offices and buildings on the Island. The second, a similar system was for the German personnel and for such Soviets who required the use of both systems. The third, a hand crank system, connected all the guard posts and stations on the Island and operated on the party-line principle, so that each phone on the line was rung whenever a call was made. [redacted] a total of 99 telephone numbers were being used in the Institute [redacted] 25X1 25X1

An underground telephone cable runs from the central switchboard in the Institute southward, then south by southeast to the shore of the Island. At the shore a pole mast is erected and at this point the cable comes above ground and enters the Seliger Lake as a submarine cable. This submarine cable is laid in the direction toward Ostashkov, coming out of the lake to cross a small island as an overhead line, then disappearing into the lake again.

Public-address System (Wire-radio system)

This system is fed by a pair of generators in the clubhouse. Each generator has an amplification strength of about 200 to 250 watts. The generators are used alternately, one always being in reserve. All the dwellings on the Island are

25X1 [redacted]

provided with a public-address system outlet. (See Encl. A for wire diagram). In addition to the house wirings, amplifiers were located in the clubhouse, at all the Island exits (docks), in the restaurant, and in the small village in the northeast section of the Island. Normally this public-address system was in operation from 1400 hours until 2400 hours and 0600 hours until 0900 hours daily. The central transmitter building was occupied twenty-four hours a day. Transmission and reception of this public-address system was excellent; thus, we preferred to listen to good music programs on the wire sets rather than our own radios.

Oil Lines

The oil line supply network was quite simple and consisted of three lines of piping. The longest line ran from the north freight dock to the electric power station as an underground line and was about 80 mm in diameter and about 10 to 20 cm underground. The piping was coupled with unions. The second line ran from a junction with the main long line near the dock to the tanks located east off the docks (see Encl. A for line diagrams). A third line ran east from the tanks a short distance and out a short way over the lake. This line was used
25X1 as an auxiliary line [redacted] it also served as a lubrication oil feed line, and possibly also to service the alcohol tanks.

The oil pump system was located on the dock itself. The capacity of all the tanks when full was enough to supply the Island during the entire winter. If a shortage of any of the oils or fuels occurred in winter it was remedied by bringing the needed amounts from Ostashkov by hand-drawn sled.

25X1

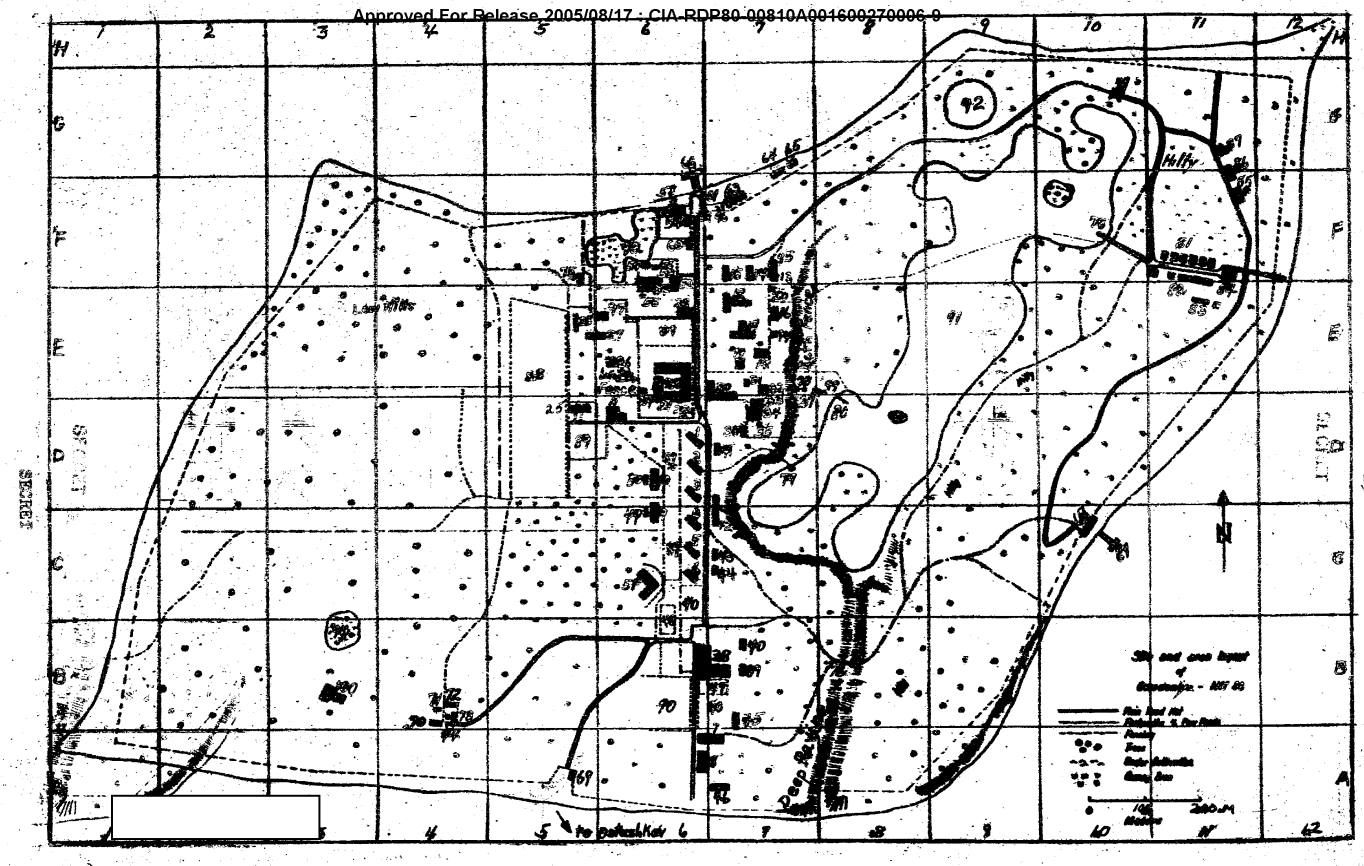
Watchdog Stations

25X1 [redacted] the stations were located [redacted] for the most part
25X1 [redacted] on the periphery of the Island. The stations consisted of a wire strung
25X1 between two trees with as much as 30 or 40 meters span, with the dog fixed to the wire by a long chain leash. The dog also had a small hut in the area, and was able to cover a large strip of territory. During the summer the dogs were placed at their posts around 2130 hours until sunrise. In the winter they were posted around 1830 hours until sunrise. The dogs (kennels located at Point 72, 4-B) were escorted to their posts by the same two men every day. The dogs were very well trained for guarding and were extremely alert. There were about 10 to 12 dogs doing this type of guard duty.

Note 9 (Enclosure A)

This is a distortion of the area along the north end of the main street, to enable a clearer depiction of the various utility lines running along the side of the street, for the most part, one on top of the other.

Attachment: One sketch (Enclosure A) showing power lines, oil lines, central heating systems, main telephone lines, and water system on Gorodomlya Island.



25X1

25X1

25X1